Support is needed right now to sustain the full $225 million in supplemental funds requested by the President for the Development Loan fund. The fund was established in 1957 for loans to underdeveloped countries.

The house voted only $100 million for the fund, but the senate could increase this amount substantially.

Hearings on the Mutual Security program will resume before the House Foreign Affairs committee after the Easter recess. Conference boards and similar organizations may send statements for inclusion in the hearings record, even without appearance.

Meeting in Chicago the Methodist Interboard Commission on Christian Social Relations voted to ask the church's General Conference to make the local church commission on Christian Social Relations a required commission along with four others already in that category.

A new, broader bill to ban liquor service aloft has been introduced by Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. The bill is S 1432. The house previously passed a similar measure but it died in the senate.

Thurmond's new bill would apply to military as well as civilian aircraft. In addition to liquor service by the company or service operating the flight, the new measure would prevent passengers from bringing their own liquor aboard.

No visibly intoxicated person would be allowed aboard a civilian or military aircraft if the Thurmond bill became law.

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- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
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of The Methodist Church

CONTACT

sponsored jointly by three World Service agencies of The Methodist Church

- GENERAL BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
  740 Rush St.
  Chicago 11, Illinois
  DR. A. DUDLEY WARD
  General Secretary
- GENERAL BOARD OF WORLD PEACE
  740 Rush St.
  Chicago 11, Illinois
  DR. DANIEL E. TAYLOR
  General Secretary
- GENERAL BOARD OF TEMPERANCE
  100 Maryland Ave., N.E.
  Washington 2, D. C.
  DR. CARADINE R. HOOTON
  General Secretary

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Editor:
Roger Burgess

Contributing Editors:
Charles F. Boss, Emogene Dunlap, Caradine R. Hooton, Robert Regan, Emerson Smith, Carl Soule, Daniel E. Taylor, A. Dudley Ward, Herman Will

Assistant Editor:
Wilma P. Wirt

Circulation Manager:
Samuel P. Griffin

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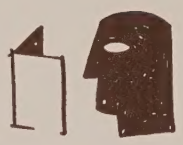


BOOKS

Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet—report of the fifth World Order Study conference, National Council of Churches. Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill., 35 cents each; three for $1.

This is the official study book growing out of the recent Cleveland conference on World Order. It is just off the press.

In a paperbound edition, it contains 50 pages of basic study and discussion text for the coming interdenominational "Nation-wide Program for Peace."

Special Notice

The "Program for Peace," sponsored by the department of international affairs of the National Council of Churches with more than a score of participating denominations, will reach the entire nation from June 1959 to June 1960.

An optional, simplified study guide to supplement the textbook will be released by April 1 for leaders using the study book in classes.

The contents of the study book should become familiar at once to conference board of peace officers and members and other key social action leaders. Local congregations will use the book widely in study and discussion groups, for adult classes and for commission study and reports.—DT

Alcohol in Italian Culture. Food and Wine in Relation to Sobriety Among Italians and Italian Americans—by G. Lolli, E. Serianni, G. Golden, and P. Luzzatto-Fegiz, The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., Publication Division: Yale Center of Alcohol Studies, New Haven, Conn. 1958. $4.

This is the third monograph sponsored by the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies. It consists of two studies designed to "indicate at least some of the factors in the cultural environment of the Italians which, over the centuries have served to protect them from the excessive or dangerous use of alcoholic beverages" and to help isolate and identify some factors contributing to the causation of alcoholism.

The findings in Part I "seem to indicate that, for a variety of physiological and psychological reasons, the drinking behavior of the Italians in Italy provides a variety of protections against some dangerous effects of alcoholic beverages." Many of these protective patterns are modified or lost in the US environment.

Some of the protective factors given in the summary of chapter eight include: (1) the use of wine exclusively; (2) drinking of wine at meal times only, thus providing a protective family environment; (3) drinking for "health" and "tradition" rather than for "sociability" and "effect;" (4) drinking being taken for granted with no need to defend it. While Italians regularly consumed alcohol in larger quantities than the Italian Americans, yet the occurrence of intoxication was much less frequent among the Italians.

Part II deals with the relationship of drinking milk and wine in Italy. The conclusions in chapter 12 reveal no evidence that a high adult consumption of milk either favors or prevents alcohol addiction.

The authors conclude by saying "a physiologically and psychologically proper administration of milk to the infant, especially through breast feeding, prepares him for a physiologically and psychologically proper administration of wine, in moderate amounts and with solid food, when he becomes an adult.

This study has helped isolate some

(please turn to page 15)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Since juvenile delinquency has become a major problem almost everywhere in the nation, both private and public bodies have expressed need for a thorough examination of problem causes and possible solutions.

The evidence is clear that churches need to look at the matter realistically. The Methodist Council of Bishops recently called upon the Family Life movement of The Methodist Church and the General Board of Social and Economic Relations to unite in developing a program to confront this issue. Other agencies of the church are interested in assisting.

Hearings on bills to provide for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency opened March 16 before the House Education and Labor subcommittee on special education. Carl Elliott of Alabama is the chairman.

Reproduced below is a synopsis from *Memo*, a publication from the Washington, D. C. office of the National Council of Churches.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY - - - THE NEED FOR A CRASH PROGRAM

One of the four bills to be considered by the (special education) subcommittee is HR 772, introduced by Mrs. Edith Green of Oregon. The reason for proposing the legislation is stated in the preamble of the bills as follows:

The congress hereby finds and declares that—

(1) Juvenile delinquency, since it is a social disability that impedes the development of children into responsible citizens, thereby diminishes the strength and vitality of the nation.

(2) Juvenile delinquency is a steadily mounting problem of nationwide proportions in both our urban and rural communities; the problem overreaches local and even state boundaries in some of its aspects. State and local resources, especially in regard to the availability of specialized facilities, and professional personnel trained to handle the problems of juvenile delinquency, are in most cases, inadequate.

(3) Although major factors in juvenile delinquency are basically related to conditions in the home, the neighborhood, the community and the state, requiring concerted and coordinated action on those fronts, the federal government can and should provide such leadership as is possible in stimulating home, neighborhood, community and state efforts.

It shall, therefore, be the national policy to provide such federal leadership and such funds as may be required to—

(1) Stimulate and promote the training of specialized personnel and supplement state and local resources for this purpose.

(2) Encourage and assist in the undertaking of special projects to demonstrate or develop improved techniques and practices for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

(3) Bring about greater coordination of and long range planning for federal programs dealing with the problems of juvenile delinquency.

Proposed Legislation

The other three bills with which the hearings will deal are: HR 319 and HR 1094, identical bills, and HR 3464.

HR 319 was introduced by Hugh J. Addonizio of New Jersey. HR 1094 was introduced by Herbert Zelenko of New York and HR 3464 by Rep. Elliott, chairman of the subcommittee which will hold the hearings.

Federal Advisory Council

All four bills would establish a Federal Advisory Council on Juvenile Delinquency in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Duties of the council would be to provide the secretary of HEW with advice concerning programs for the diminution, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency. It would submit an annual report to the secretary and such additional reports as the council deems necessary dealing with the status of the problem of juvenile delinquency and the progress made with the problem. These would be submitted together with such recommendations as the council deems appropriate.

HR 772 calls for a council of 21 members, who "shall be eminent in fields related to juvenile delinquency such as education, law, child psychology, criminology, penology, sociology, psychiatry, social work, juvenile court work, probation and parole services, spiritual guidance, recreation work, police work, community organization work, and representatives of the public well known for leadership in programs concerned with juvenile delinquency.

"In making such appointments, the secretary shall give due consideration to recommendations for such appointments submitted to him by private voluntary organizations and professional associations interested in and associated with the above fields."

Grants for Training Personnel

HR 772 would authorize an appropriation for the 1960 fiscal year the sum of $5 million and for each of the following seven fiscal years such sums as the congress may determine, for the purpose of training personnel employed, or preparing for employment, in programs for the diminution, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

The sums so appropriated would be available for grants to states and to approved nonprofit institutions of higher learning for paying the cost of training personnel employed in such programs. Or for the development of courses for such training, including the establishment and maintenance of such fellowships and traineeships, with such stipends and allowances as the secretary may determine to be necessary.

HR 319 and 1084 would authorize the same amount for the same period of time as HR 772 for the training of specialized personnel.

Grants for Special Projects

HR 772 would authorize for the fiscal year 1960, the sum of $1 million and for each of the following six fiscal years such sums as the congress may determine, for the purpose of demonstrating or developing improved techniques and practices for the diminution, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

The sums so appropriated would be available for grants to states and to public and private nonprofit institutions of higher learning, or research for paying the costs of special projects carried out directly or through contracts with private voluntary organizations which, in the judgment of the secretary, hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the strengthening or improvement of the programs.

HR 319 and 1084 contain this same provision.

HR 3464, cited as the "Juvenile Delinquency Control Projects Act," would authorize for the fiscal year 1960, the sum of $5 million and for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, to make grants to states and nonprofit organizations to pay part of the cost of carrying out projects which will demonstrate or develop practices for the prevention, diminution, and treatment of juvenile delinquency and which hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of juvenile delinquency control problems.

Grants to Improve Programs

HR 319 and 1084 would authorize to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1958, the sum of $5 million; for the fiscal year 1959, $7½ million; for the fiscal year 1960, $10 million, and for each of the following four fiscal years such sums as the congress may determine.

The sums so appropriated would be available for making grants to states having approved state plans to assist them to establish, strengthen and improve programs for the diminution, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency. These would be determined by the most urgent needs of states and localities, developing a plan of priorities to meet those needs, for coordinating the execution of those plans, to provide demonstrations of improved services for the location, treatment and aftercare of delinquent youth. And for conducting research and investigations for assessing the causes and extent of juvenile delinquency and the effectiveness of existing juvenile delinquency programs, and developing improved methods for dealing with juvenile delinquency.

The allotments to each state would be made on the basis of the ratio its child population bears to the total child population of all the states. Each state would receive a minimum allotment of $50 thousand.

Senate Bills

Bills identical to three of the proposals outlined above are pending in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare committee. S 694, introduced by Sens. Lister Hill of Alabama and Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania is identical to HR 3464. S 1090, by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota is identical to HR 319 and HR 1084.

S 765 and S 766, introduced by Sen. Thomas C. Jennings, Jr. of Missouri are pending in the Labor and Public Welfare committee. S 765 would authorize grants not exceeding $1 million for the first of eight years, to states for research and special projects to be conducted by nonprofit institutions for diminishing, controlling or treating juvenile delinquency.

S 766 would authorize grants of $5 million for the first of eight years to states for the training of specialized personnel.

S 850, introduced by Sen. Estes

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Kefauver of Tennessee and others, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, would authorize "such sums as may be necessary" but not to exceed $5 million for the first of eight years, for grants to states and municipalities for minimum security treatment and rehabilitation institutions. This bill also proposes the broadening of surplus property disposal program to include juvenile treatment and rehabilitation centers.

Chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare committee is Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama.

Juvenile Court System

Another movement to deal with the issue is a series of nationwide public hearings to examine and evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile court system, the first of which was held in New York City, Feb. 12-13, by the senate subcommittee to investigate juvenile delinquency. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri is chairman.

"In the not-too-distant future, there will be over two million adolescents in the United States who have appeared in juvenile courts," Sen. Hennings stated in the announcement of the hearings. "Juvenile courts have been in operation for about sixty years, and it is time that the basic concepts upon which they were founded are examined and re-evaluated."

"It must be pointed out with emphasis," Sen. Hennings declared, "that the juvenile court is the crossroads of life for many juveniles . . . it is in a unique position to leave its indelible stamp for good or evil upon every child who comes before it and that stamp is inextricably bound up with the quality of the court's work. It is for this reason that the current study of the effectiveness of the juvenile court system . . . has been instituted by the subcommittee."

FEDERAL LEGISLATION PENDING ON MAJOR SOCIAL ISSUES

A number of issues now before the congress which are of interest and concern to committees or boards of social and economic relations are listed below.

Civil Rights

Among the many civil rights proposals, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, senate majority leader, sponsors a four-point bill, S 499. This measure grants:

(1) Specific power to the attorney general to issue subpoenas in seeking enforcement of the right to vote.

(2) Extension of the life of the Civil Rights commission until January 31, 1961.

(3) Penalities for interstate tranportation of explosives for use in the bombing of public buildings.

(4) Establishment of a community relations service for the purpose of conciliating and mediating local disputes over civil rights on a voluntary basis.

A broader measure has been introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas of

Illinois, with 13 Democrats and four Republicans as co-sponsors. This is S 810, and is known as the liberals' bill.

It would give strong expression to congressional endorsement of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision on desegration of public schools.

It would provide federal grants to aid local school districts deprived of state financing because of state laws designed to block integration.

It would empower the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to draw up desegregation plans for communities failing to make practical transitions toward integration and would authorize the attorney general to seek injunctions to enforce such plans.

It would empower the attorney general to obtain injunctions on behalf of persons complaining that they are deprived of their civil rights when unable to initiate court proceedings on their own behalf.

Both have been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi is chairman.

President's Program

The President's seven-point civil rights program occupies middle ground between the Johnson and Douglas measures. The President asked for a two-year extension of the life of the Civil Rights commission; legislation to make it a federal offense to obstruct court orders in school integration cases and expansion of federal authority to investigate cases of bombing of churches and schools.

Eisenhower would also grant specific power to the attorney general to inspect federal election records; provide "a temporary program of financial and technical aid to state and local agencies to assist them in making the necessary adjustment required by school desegregation decisions" and authorize temporary provisions for educating children of military personnel when public schools are closed.

These issues ought to be discussed by social and economic relations boards. It would be a great help if together our Methodist agencies could arrive at a judgment on what is best and which way we ought to move as a church.

The actual text of the bills can be obtained from congress or from the General Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

Housing

A bill has been introduced by Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, S 57,

and passed by the senate.

This bill provides more liberal terms than now prevail. It would especially help purchasers of homes whose mortgages are insured by the Federal Housing administration with a market value of more than $15,000.

The bill would authorize federal participation in new public housing of 35 thousand units per year for two years. It would also provide for slum clearance grants of $350 million a year for six years. It would liberalize the mortgage insurance program and provide special housing for the aged. It contains a request for authorizing loans of $300 million to colleges for housing, and $150 million directly to veterans for housing loans.

A similar measure, HR 2357, has been introduced by Rep. Albert Rains of Alabama. The administration has proposed a much more moderate bill, known as S 612.

The need for a careful understanding and development of a constructive program in housing is very important. No issue faces the nation in social welfare with more cruciality.

Agriculture

In a special January 29 message, President Eisenhower called on congress to repeal much of the system of agricultural price supports in effect since 1933.

For example, he asked for abandonment of the parity standard on the 1910-14 base, and for use of price supports in relation to averages for three recent years. He asked for discretionary power to fit price supports at between 75-90 percent of average market prices of three succeeding years on farm products eligible for supports. He also intimated that he had in mind the sharing of surplus American food for the well being of the peoples of the free world.

Those in agricultural sections, a great number of our population, ought to consider these bills carefully.

We recommend our "Agriculture Study Package" as the basis for discussions of agricultural problems. It is available from: General Board of Social and Economic Relations, 740 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill. for $1.

Health

There appears to be a movement in the administration to drastically reduce federal grants for construction of hospitals and research facilities. There has been no provision for increase in medical research. This is a time when the nation faces the highest cost of medical care. At the same time medical care is inadequately distributed.

Evidence of the crucial nature of this matter and the poverty of the administration's proposals has been clearly indicated by the National Institute of Health, and reported by Howard A. Rusk, member of the staff of *The New York Times*.

Ten eminently qualified persons related to the institute have called

for an expansion of the government expenditures for medical research and facilities.

Although almost 70 percent of the people in the nation have voluntary medical care in Blue Cross or some similar plan, studies show that the citizen's greatest personal hazard is illness, especially of the breadwinner, and the loss of earnings which attends such illness.

by *A. Dudley Ward*

It was my good fortune to visit the Hawaiian islands recently and to find evidence of creative and constructive work in the development of Christian social relations in churches and communities.

The atmosphere of the islands is unique. Cleanness, beauty, good spirit and fine mores impress the sensitive individual. The very nature of the population with its magnificent mixture of Polynesian, Asian, European and continental American strains provide constant wonder and intrigue.

These islands have been disciplined by a long period of waiting and preparation. They will bring to their sister states and to the nation as a whole a contribution which will be completely unique.

Much of the usual catering to the baser desires of people in so many tourist centers is not in the islands. There is no open gambling. Members of the legislature, public officials and private leaders have constantly fought against it. There is no open prostitution. This is dealt with very rigidly. People are concerned about proper control of alcohol. Recent editorials in one of the large Honolulu newspapers decried the sale of alcohol to minors.

There is a keen social consciousness among the people. There exists in general a most creative relationship between labor and management. The standard of education in the islands is high.

Hawaii's achievement of statehood is the result of a long and dedicated search for full expression. To our Methodist friends who have worked so hard, both on the mainland and in the islands, the General Board of Social and Economic Relations sends its good wishes and pledges increasing cooperation.

In the next issue I will deal specifically with a number of actual situations and the possibilities for advancing Christian social relations.

TEMPERANCE

Temperance leaders are rapidly expanding efforts to help pastors and laymen develop skill in service to alcoholics and their families.

Rehabilitation of alcoholics is a task the church must face. There are more than five million alcoholics in the US alone, and AA has reached only about 150,000 of these.

State rehabilitation agencies can handle only a small percentage of the case load.

Understanding pastors and laymen have an entree to the homes of alcoholics and an opportunity to help unmatched by professional agencies.

The story below reports on rehabilitation seminars sponsored by two conferences. Between 15 and 20 Methodist conferences have held similar seminars, with many others scheduled in the next few months.

For more information and help in setting up a rehabilitation seminar, contact the Rev. Robert Regan of the General Board of Temperance staff.

TEMPERANCE

CONFERENCES HOLD SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION SEMINARS

The Philadelphia conference held its recent seminar on the rehabilitation of alcoholics at the YMCA camp of Philadelphia. The Rev. George Eppeheimer and Holland Heck led the planning and execution of the seminar.

Good Leaders

Leadership included Dr. Carroll Wise, Garrett Biblical institute; Dr. Nelson Davis, psychiatrist of Philadelphia and consultant for the Program of Alcoholism of New Jersey and the Rev. Robert Regan, Jr., director of organizational activities, General Board of Temperance.

Role of Counsellor

Dr. Wise stressed the role of the counsellor as one of referral and provider of supportive care during the rehabilitative process. The counsellor has as much responsibility toward the family of the alcoholic as he does towards the alcoholic himself, according to Dr. Wise.

Recognizing Symptoms

A speaker from Alcoholics Anonymous stressed the need for assistance by clergymen in helping alcoholics recognize their tendencies towards alcoholism. Charts provided by state alcoholism commissions and the National Council on Alcoholism show the progressive development of alcoholism. If clergymen can recognize these symptoms and help potential alcoholics recognize them there is a chance that alcoholism can be arrested at an earlier stage.

Prevention Possibilities

The Rev. Regan emphasized the preventive aspects of the church's rehabilitation program. He discussed the need to support programs of research conducted by national and state rehabilitation agencies, the encouragement of early treatment of alcoholism by clergy, the development of a program of alcoholism education, especially in Methodist Men's groups, and efforts to change social conditions that may cause alcoholism. The Rev. Regan said efforts to outlaw alcohol advertising and cut down on the ready availability of alcohol in many sections of the country can reduce the climate for alcoholism.

Newark Conference

The Newark conference seminar held on March 10 at Westfield, N. J. was attended by approximately 35 ministers.

The Rev. James M. Boyd, Jr., minister of the First Methodist church, Summit, N. J., set the stage for the seminar by emphasizing the need for compassion and not judgment for the alcoholic.

Other leaders included the Rev.

John Carruth of Bernardsville, N. J.; Dr. John C. Van Dyk, minister of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Morris Plains, N. J.; William Harris, coordinator of the Program on Alcoholism for the New Jersey Department of Health; a member of Alcoholics Anonymous; the Rev. Yvelin Gardner, deputy executive director of the National Council on Alcoholism.

The Rev. James Stewart was chairman of the seminar, with the Rev. Don Ostroth and the Rev. John Carruth serving as members of the planning committee.

Unique Church Resources

Of special interest to the group was information shared by Dr. Nelson Davis, a Methodist psychiatrist of Philadelphia. Dr. Davis stressed the need for the development of "spiritual therapies" by the clergy and not an attempt to provide "pseudo-psychiatric" help.

This means using the resources of the church that only the church can provide. Churches and clergymen can help bring the alcoholic to a new realization of his own potentialities as a child of God, Davis said. One of the best approaches is to use small group Bible study or religious discussion. Alcoholics in the church and communities can share in a small fellowship organized by the pastor or the church's Methodist Men's group.

Tranquilizers Dangerous

Dr. Davis also emphasized the need for concern over the growing number of persons addicted to tranquilizing drugs because they are "self-prescribing" them without being under a doctor's care. The pharmacological and chemical effects of a "milltown" are the same as for a shot of whiskey, Dr. Davis said. "The addiction to tranquilizers," according to Dr. Davis "is harder to cure than the addiction to alcoholism." Tremendous attention needs to be given to this kind of addiction, he reported.

a special message to

CONFERENCE TEMPERANCE CHAIRMEN ABOUT PLANS FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

First, a word about the possibilities in your conference report.

Make it Brief

Use your imagination, but do not let words run away with you. Many conferences include a short statement on the broad concerns covered by temperance work, then highlight the action and projects of the conference board under two headings, "The Past Year" and "Looking Ahead."

Major attention should center on plans for the months ahead, not only in the written report but in the verbal report on the floor.

Legislation Emphasized

The general board will be stressing local, state and national legislative matters during the coming year. Your future planning might include seminars on the proper legislative approach, the strengthening of the state interdenominational temperance program and the urging of support from local churches for key state and community issues.

Your written report could include announcements of schools and seminars planned for the coming year.

Report from the Floor

In the brief time before the entire conference body you might arrange to highlight aspects of your written report.

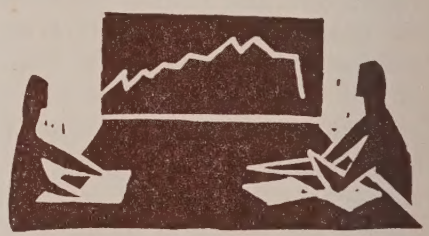
Some conferences have developed unusual ways to make their reports on the floor interesting. A huge sign carrying the main two or three ideas you want to get across might be unveiled on the stage, and later become a part of your display table.

Often a special speaker, or better yet a panel, can highlight certain concerns. Make an effort to bring in "outsiders" to catch the imagination of your conference members. For instance, conference boards of temperance have invited police officials, psychiatrists, professional rehabilitation workers and others to highlight certain future projects.

You might also arrange to preview one of the newer temperance audio visuals. ("What You Ought To Want" is a new film featuring Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam speaking to youth on the subject of right and wrong. Write the general board for more information.)

Display of Materials

Don't miss the opportunity to set up an attractive display of your work and the new temperance materials.



The general board service department soon will have ready a new display board plus packets of materials.

Some annual conferences purchase packets of new materials and hand them out to each delegate at report time.

Resolutions

One important responsibility of a conference board is to prepare resolutions which can help the conference set policy and express opinion on temperance issues. They can be presented to the conference as a part of your report.

Resolutions should be as short as possible and to the point. Cut down on the number of whereas's as much as possible.

Resolutions will be much stronger if each one carries a paragraph of implementation. For instance, directing that copies be sent to key legis-

lators and others, or asking that this idea be presented by each pastor in his local church. Be sure to check on the follow up of these implementation measures, too.

Here are some subjects that your board might discuss prior to drafting a resolution for conference action.

Local Church CSR Commission

All three of the social action boards are urging that each church organize the commission on Christian social relations. More than 11,000 have already been organized.

Has your annual conference made this a requirement for every church? Does your board want to ask the general conference to make this a required commission for the entire church? Perhaps the annual conference would like to send a similar memorial to general conference.

Gambling

Are there gambling issues coming before your state legislature? Has the annual conference recently expressed itself on the subject of church bingo?

Pornography

More and more salacious literature is appearing on the newsstands. Without entering the realm of censorship, it is possible to take action condemning the distribution of such literature to minors and asking churches to combat newsstand filth.

Sunday Closing

In many states there is a growing trend toward "business as usual" on Sundays. The general board has recently called on Methodists to work with trade associations, chambers of commerce, councils of churches and civic leaders to seek voluntary closing of nonessential commercial enterprises on Sunday. Perhaps your conference would want to adopt similar action.

Alcohol Problems

There are many state and local issues which may need the attention and support of the conference. What about local option? Are their state referendums in the offing? Does your state provide chemical test laws to help control drinking and driving?

National Issues

You may wish to consider conference action on a number of national issues now before congress. SJ 1 would set up a national commission to study the problems of alcoholism. HR 169 and others would prohibit the service of drinks on airlines.

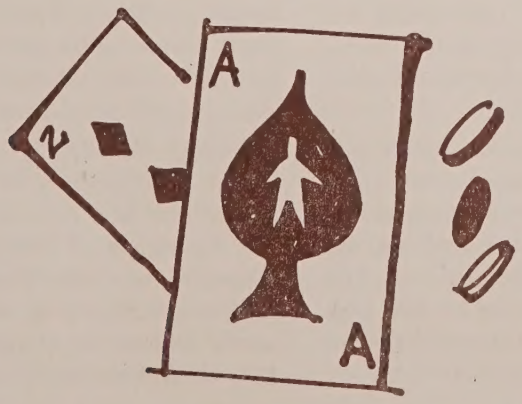
HR 2221 would ban alcohol advertising in interstate commerce. HR 1154 would prohibit the use of the mails to distribute pornographic literature. HR 2534 would set up a national lottery system. Your conference may wish to oppose this plan.

Budget Items

If your program for the coming year is sound, and you can demonstrate needs which can be met by your program, the task of getting an adequate budget is half won.

Conference Commissions on World Service will usually do all they can to provide funds for projects that are significant and that you have adequately sold.

As you plan your budget, here is a list of possible items. You may wish to include some or all of these.

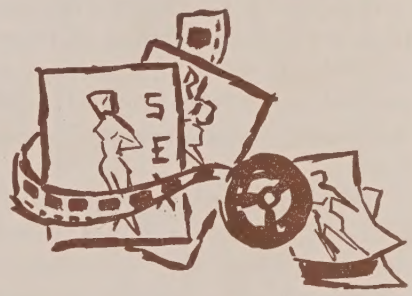


Administration

- Mailings, postage and stationery
- Conference board meetings
- *Contact* subscriptions for each board member
- Literature samples for distribution

Leadership Training

- Expenses for two or three delegates at the National Adult School of Alcohol Studies
- Scholarship for a student to attend the intercollegiate school
- One scholarship for delegate to the Legislative seminar in February 1960
- Expenses for several delegates to the briefing conference



Conference Educational Program

- Adult and/or youth school of Alcohol Studies
- District seminars on temperance and/or Christian social relations
- Rehabilitation seminar or Temperance Legislation seminar
- Annual conference display and program
- Expenses for district directors

Audio-Visual and Printed Materials

- Films for conference film library
- Billboard signs for prominent highway spots
- Folder describing the conference program
- Special leaflets or pamphlets on temperance issues

Legislation

- Contribution to state temperance organization
- Campaign fund for local option or state legislative activities concerned with alcohol or gambling legislation

BEER ESSENTIAL AS BREAD SAYS ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE

"Your product (beer) is just as essential as bread and a whole lot more inviting. Your's is the beverage of moderation. Beer has eased more troubles and restored more smiles than all the comic strips and tv shows in the land."

Thus spoke Charles H. Brower, president of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne advertising agency before the recent Miami convention of the United States Brewers Foundation.

Delegates assemble at the annual convention to hear themselves praised as solid citizens by representatives of industries that depend on beer dollars for success.

"You've got to keep telling them your story—the honest story of beer—tell them over and over—tell them with courage and pride," Brower told his rapt audience.

"Individually brewers do good advertising. Some of it is even outstanding. But brand advertising is not enough nowadays. You've got to get the subject of beer back in the news. There has never been a better time than now.

"By making use of a real weapon that you have hardly used to date—your own organization, the US Brewers foundation—you should be able to set up a real war chest—$10 million would be reasonable as a beginning. Part of this should be devoted to more aggressively opposing nonsense in regulations. But the larger part should go toward a great united effort directing the attention of the glories of beer. Not brand A or brand B—but beer!"

Brower suggested a television spectacular, "the Festival of Spring," should be written by Rodgers and Hammerstein to present beer as it ought to be presented.

"Just remember a few simple things," he concluded. "Be proud of your business. Fight like hell. Don't conform. Stop being afraid of the old ladies in the temperance legion."

At the same meeting the Rev. Cannon Bernard C. Newman, vicar of Trinity church in New York, the largest Protestant Episcopal parish in the country, told the brewers "a Christian who drinks moderately can drink with thanksgiving."

MISCELLANEY

In California an "eminent researcher" announced that alcohol, while perhaps not ideal, is really better than milk in the diet of elderly people. He pooh poohed the endeavors of the dairy industry to popularize milk as indispensable to both young and old.

In Indiana traffic safety legislation is getting a cold shoulder from the Indiana general assembly. Thus far not one of 12 recommendations of the Governor's Traffic study commission has become law. One of the items—revision of the drinking-driver law to provide stiffer penalties.

In Pennsylvania the Alcoholic Beverage Study, Inc., an independent watchdog group, charged that the state's liquor enforcement practices had deteriorated in 1958. The group contended that the State Liquor control board had been much too liberal in permitting serious violators to pay off modest fines instead of closing them down.

In New York trade journals predicted that "every major distiller will use a woman in an advertisment" in 1959. Lord Calvert helped set the trend in an early issue of *Life* magazine. The company's full page ad featured an unnamed "*lady* of distinction."

by

by Caradine R. Hooton

The people of America are becoming rapidly fed up on false liquor propaganda. The same answer is being presented to the industry's claims as that of the four boys in their dramatic Christmas pageant. Numbered one-two-three-four, the boys were to spell out the word S-T-A-R. Becoming confused in the order of their appearance the boys reversed themselves and the word became R-A-T-S.

A note from the National Safety council says: "Alcohol fumes hang heavy over the scene of too many traffic accidents . . . and, we might add, they are not from winterized radiators. . . ."

As soon as funds permit, a new motion picture will be developed. "So You Want The Car" will be slanted to families dealing with the moral implications of driving and dating.

Leaders across the church will do well to make plans now for emphasizing the 1960-61 home mission churchwide study on "New Approaches to Temperance Education." It is encouraging to know that the National Council of Churches will follow in 1962-63 with special studies on the complex alcohol problem.

Those engaged in long-range programming will be glad to hear that the 1959 Commitment theme is "How Free Are You?" The art work will feature one who is moving toward true freedom by new approaches to maturity. All Commitment day materials are being expanded to cover four major areas of the general board's work: alcohol, gambling, pornography and narcotics.

Joining the staff of the General Board of Temperance in July is John Bryan who will become director of the department of student work. He comes to us from Bennett college in Greensboro, N. C. where he has served as director of religious activities for five years.

WORLD PEACE

Wisconsin conference 17-member peace committee scores again! This time it is a statement on the Berlin crisis together with three action letters which were sent to a thousand Methodist leaders within the annual conference during the Eisenhower-Macmillan conference.

This release is practical and timely. It appears below in full. Later a more interpretative staff-written article on the problem of Germany will appear.

CONFERENCE PEACE COMMISSION SPEAKS ON BERLIN SITUATION

The Berlin crisis calls for fresh and creative thinking. Neither the cause of peace nor the welfare of the German people will be served by a rigid adherence to fixed positions.

To be acceptable and workable, any new plan offered must meet the minimum legitimate needs of the West, Central Europe and Russia. Russia, who lost 20 million people in the last war must feel her future will not contain a nuclear armed Germany leading a united Europe in attack against her.

End Needed

Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany need an end to Russian armed domination. West Germany wants West Berlin protected against seizure by East German communists. The West must feel that any new proposal would not encourage Russian armed aggression.

The answer to these requirements may exist in large part in current proposals of the British Labor party, German Social Democrats and the Polish government for disengagement of military forces in Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Neutralization and substantial demilitarization of the area would be under international inspection and control. These proposals were given additional meaning when Khrushchev told the 21st Soviet Congress he would be willing to withdraw Russian troops from that area in a Central European area disengagement.

We believe that those proposals would be strengthened if they clearly stated that the goal in that three-nation area would be the reduction of all arms to the level necessary only for domestic order, carried out and maintained under adequate UN inspection.

To prevent a "power vacuum" into which either side might return, a United Nations armed force should be stationed in those three countries. It should be backed by a declaration from the West and the USSR with each side considering any military operation against the UN force by the other as an attack upon itself.

Five Benefits

Substantial benefits which would come to all concerned from such a plan are:

(1) Both Russia and the West would be freed from a possible resurgence of militarism in a nuclear armed Germany.

(2) Russia would get a dependable neutral buffer zone in place of satellites that are dangerously unreliable.

(3) Sixty million Poles, Czechs and Germans would be freed from USSR armed control.

(4) The future of West Berlin and German reunification would be much brighter in an atmosphere removed from the arena of the cold war.

(5) The armed forces facing each other in central Germany would be separated, reducing the possibility of incidents that could provoke war.

Perhaps this proposal would institute in the vital central European area the principle of effective disarmament under United Nations inspection and control, which must eventually extend to the whole world if lasting peace is to be secured.

WORLD PEACE

a special message to

CONFERENCE PEACE CHAIRMEN

We wish to speak to you concerning your plans for annual conference, which for most of you is not far off. By this time you have prepared a budget for next year and submitted it to the Commission on World Service and Finance.

It is highly desirable that the members of your board have a spring meeting, when all items relating to annual conference can be discussed. If your budget does not allow a meeting of all members, then a meeting of the officers should be called.

Program Items for 1959-60

(1) Does your conference require each local church to have a Commission on Christian Social Relations? Many conferences have taken this action. Over 10,000 local churches now have such commissions.

Peace work is no stronger than the local link. Such action by your conference will help the superintendents in their quarterly conferences to call attention to this commision.

(2) Some kind of program for training and inspiring these commissions should be planned. This program might be a series of district or sub-district meetings. It might be an Interboard School of Instruction for chairmen of all of the commissions. Some kind of training *annually* is needed, since it is reported that 45 percent of the commissions have new chairmen each year.

(3) Most of you have heard about the Fifth World Order Study conference at Cleveland last November. It was the first step in a nationwide *Program for Peace* to be channeled through city and state councils of churches.

Between January and June 1960, this program will reach local churches. The attractive study book is called "Christian Responsibility on a Changing Planet." Make participation in this venture a conference goal.

(4) The 13th General Assembly of the United Nations established a World Refugee year for 1959-60. The conference program should lift up the plight of refugees and what our government can do about them.

Memorials to General Conference

As a chairman you may send a memorial to general conference. Or your board may send one, or bring one to annual conference for its adoption. We commend to you several items for memorials:

(1) A requirement that each local church shall have a Commission on Christian Social Relations.

(2) A request that in the quadrennial program of 1960-64 there shall be a clear and definite emphasis on world peace or Christian social relations.

(3) A request that general conference establish a special study commission to deal with "The Christian Faith and War in the Nuclear Age." This commission composed of theologians, natural scientists, political scientists and peace leaders would raise the question of whether the concept of a just war is acceptable in a nuclear age. Such commissions have been helpful to British Methodism.

(4) Your board may wish to discuss thoughtfully the structure for social education and action which ought to prevail on the national level. The General Conference of 1956 ordered the coordinating council to continue its studies "looking forward to the presenting of a plan for uniting" the three boards. If your board is interested in this topic, write to the General Board of World Peace for an analysis of the various options and considerations pro and con.

Resolution Suggestions

The extension of conscription. Do you believe that congress erred in extending the draft for another four years? Would you like to prevent another extension in 1963? This issue must be debated and discussed intensively during the next four years. In 1959 apathy of Christians helped extend conscription.

The China issue. The Fifth World Order conference took a position recommending the representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations. Do you agree? Do you wish to recommend that position to your conference or to take another stand?

Disarmament. There is world wide and intense interest in disarmament. There should be a stopping of nuclear weapons tests with inspection provisions such as worked out by the scientists in 1958. Would not a resolution from your conference strengthen the hands of those in Washington who are seeking disarmament? Their hands need strengthening.

Settlement of political issues. Along with disarmament there should go the settlement of political controversies such as those in Quemoy, Berlin and Israel. Frequent summit

conferences are needed. Debate in the United Nations, and use of the International Court of Justice are possibilities.

World Economic development. Whether we disarm or not, the United States, the rich man of the world, must share generously with the Lazarus nations of the world. Should we not devote one percent of our gross national income to a world development agency in the UN?

Procedures at Annual Conference

Will your board have a table of peace literature an annual conference containing both items which are free and for sale? Should you ask the program committee for at least an hour of specified time in which to present your report, make recommendations, and have brief reports from several chairmen of active local church commissions on Christian social relations? What about a luncheon sponsored by your board with a speaker on refugees, or ending bomb tests or disarmament?

Write to the General Board of World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago Ill., for more information, suggestions for literature or speakers for your annual conference.

DRAFT EXTENSION OVERRIDES OPPOSITION OF THE CHURCHES

Despite opposition from many church groups, both the house and senate voted overwhelmingly to extend the draft for four years. A proposal to limit the extension to two years received considerable support in the house and 24 votes in the senate.

Pressure for a serious study of the draft's deficiencies and of possible alternatives was strong. Chairmen Vinson and Russell of the two Armed Services committees have each appointed a special subcommittee to study the subject. A report will probably be issued during the next year.

While the extension of the draft was a setback for the church groups urging it, the atmosphere resulting from the Berlin crisis made any calm and thorough consideration of alternatives virtually impossible.

It should be remembered that on previous occasions the churches were fighting to stop proposals for universal military training. The fact that this year they were able to take the offensive against the draft itself with some support in the house and senate is encouraging.

INCREASE PROPOSALS FOR FOREIGN CREDITS

The directors of the International Monetary fund and of the World bank have made public their proposals to increase the resources of the fund by 50 percent and the bank by 100 percent. In the US, as in other countries, legislation will be required.

Nothing disrupts trade more rapidly or thoroughly than foreign exchange crises. The fund is designed to make short term credits available for just such short term emergencies so as to avoid lasting damage. Its credits are usually only for three years.

For the US the 50 percent increase in the members' contributions to the fund will mean a budget item, probably in the fiscal year 1959, of $1.375 billion. The 100 percent increase in the bank's subscribed capital will involve no additional cash from the US government.

To smash the simple atom
All mankind was intent.
Now any day
The atom may
Return the compliment.

by *Daniel E. Taylor*

A continual stream of comment and correspondence pours through any staff office. That is all to the good in that such letters do as much as field visits to keep bureaucrats in touch with the grass roots.

But there is one kind of letter, all too frequent, that is very disturbing. Surprisingly enough, many of these come from professional people and from business and industrial leaders.

Their comment is always to discourage, either at the national or local level, critical discussion of national policy. They argue that only heads of government (occasionally they include our congressmen!) have sufficient facts available and know enough to deal with the major problems confronting us. Ordinary citizens, including all church members and church committees, should let all such things alone, they contend.

This espousal of paternalism is potentially the end of democracy. In a democracy no one—whether oligarchy or power elite—can take over the responsibility which citizens must carry. The representational process of our federal government does not annul this. It only channels it.

Furthermore, this position does not take into account the pressures surrounding legislators and political leaders. Few political decisions rest on information alone. Partisan and regional loyalties, seniority privileges and a thousand factors enter into the calculated judgment that finally votes "yes" or "nay."

Perhaps the best recent example of a paternalistic attitude has been the Atomic Energy commission. They protectingly kept the real situation concerning radioactivity, fallout and nuclear tests from the people until forced to yield by competing evidence and an increasingly alert citizenry.

GUINEA PRIME MINISTER ANSWERS KEY QUESTIONS

The newest member of the United Nations is Guinea in western Africa. Recently the prime minister of that nation, Sekou Toure, gave the following answers to certain questions asked him by Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro press:

Q "In the United States there are a great number of teachers. It is possible that a great number of them, both white and black might be interested in coming to Guinea to teach and to aid in the formation of a new republic. Would you be disposed to welcome a group of American teachers?"

A "Most certainly, and with open arms."

Q "Would Guinea be interested in sending students to the United States if they were granted scholarships? How many?"

A "Yes, definitely, in unlimited numbers. You may take all my youths if you wish."

Q "Are there other countries which have offered scholarships?"

A "West Germany, Switzerland, East Germany and Ghana."

Q "Will you tell us in what ways the United States could best help Guinea?"

A "(1) On the economic plane the US can help in conducting research for natural resources, in particular in the realm of mines or mineralogy and in conducting the subsequent exploitation or development.

(2) "The establishment of commercial intercourse, which would result in an exchange of Guinean products for American products, in the main technical and scientific equipment.

(3) "In the cultural domain Guinea counts heavily on the US and hopes for an intimate and cooperative cultural exchange. In five years time a teacher exchange beginning now would help us to realize our ambition of having every Guinean school child speak English as well as

French. We envisage a vast cultural program and would welcome the United States contribution, especially in the area of teaching."

Q "What protection will the Guinean government offer to foreign investors?"

A "We intend to extend the same fiscal guarantee of long duration which is now accorded Fria and to Bauxite de Midi to any new capital invested. There will be at least a five year tax exemption and no limit imposed on the amount of investments."

Q "Will you make a statement outlining your political and ideological preferences?"

A "The Republic of Guinea is under the influence of no bloc, neither East nor West. Her orientation up until this time has been a specifically African policy. I mean by that a goal of independence and unity of all of Africa."

PROTESTANTS TO DISCUSS BIRTH CONTROL QUESTIONS

A worldwide Protestant conference will be held in England in April to develop a common attitude toward birth control. It will deal especially with the rapid population growth in underdeveloped nations. It will seek to provide a theological and ethical counterweight to the Roman Catholic stand on contraceptives.

The leader in this conference will be Dr. Richard Fagley, executive secretary of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the National Council of Churches in the USA. Authorization for the conference came from a meeting in Geneva in February of the executive board of the World Council of Churches.

United Nations experts predict that between 1950 and 2000 the population of the developed countries will rise 74 percent. But in the underdeveloped countries it will rise 180 percent. In three years the world's population will be three billion, but in 40 years (2000) it will be seven billion.

Dr. Fagley considers that there is no real answer to the population explosion which does not include a slowing down of the birth rate. This is in contradiction to the Roman Catholic solution—the greater production of food and fiber.

The United Nations has a Commission on Population which has done some excellent work in the field of statistical analysis. But this body is reluctant to raise the issue of contraception because of the latent opposition in Roman Catholic nations.

Those interested in further study of the problem will find the entire issue of *Social Action* for December 1958, covering "The Population Explosion."

STOCKHOLM FESTIVAL FEATURES "AN ANIARA"

The world premiere of "An Aniara," the first opera of the atomic age, will be a feature of the Stockholm festival late this spring.

The opera subtitle, "A Review of Man in Time and Space," is based on a lyric cycle of 103 poems by Harry Martinson of the Swedish academy. Martinson tries to analyze man's present situation on earth.

The story opens with a thousand gigantic space ships in travel between planets when one such craft, the Aniara, carrying eight thousand passengers, is accidentally thrown off its course and out of our solar system. The survivors are limited to their space ship much as modern humans are tied to our earth.

...at your service

(continued from page 2)

factors contributing to alcoholism. Its emphasis on nutritional aspects makes a helpful contribution to the scientific studies relating to the use of alcohol. More study is needed before the tentative conclusion of the authors can be accepted that we might therefore modify the drinking patterns in our society more easily than to secure abstention.—*reviewed by Richard P. Edgar*

How to Stop Drinking—by Herbert Brean, Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1958.

Out of the 15 chapters and a bibliography of this book, actually only three address themselves to the title's claim, "How To Stop Drinking." Indeed, the first 12 chapters would be better titled, "How To Drink And Enjoy It," and one suspects that the sale of books rather than the helping of people is the author's prime purpose.

The book begins with the assurance that we will be given the latest scientific information made journalistically palatable. Without documentation the book does convey helpful scientific information as to the physiological, psychological, and sociological aspects of drinking.

Different types of drinkers are defined, misinformation about the drink and the drinker are brushed aside, and the nature of alcoholism is treated. Various techniques for slowing down one's drinking are given which might prove helpful to anyone so determined, other than an alcoholic.

Throughout the book, the abstinence approach to the drinking problem is ridiculed, and the reader is constantly told by the author that such fanatical self-discipline is far from his intention for his reader. Indeed, he insists he is not trying to stop anyone from drinking, for his ideal is an "intelligent and pleasurable control" of one's drinking habits.

However, in so overstating his case against abstinence he has provided a mental climate almost unacceptable for the three chapters when he sounds serious in giving us eight definite steps toward becoming and remaining an abstainer. In one breath he minimizes the dangers of drinking, and then in another he endeavors to convince us: "no one but a damned fool wants to take a chance on alcoholism. It is not fun or happiness or gaiety; it is disaster."

And finally he admits, after all his advice on "pleasurable drinking:" "Of course alcoholism might show up in anyone!" The author is apparently blind to the correlation between the rate of alcoholism in various American cities and states (a Yale Studies table of which he includes), and the rate of alcohol available and consumed in these same localities.

This is certainly not a handbook for victorious Christian living in which abstinence may be a positive step forward. Obviously the author did not intend it so. Rather, here is the pathetic sophistication of a secular society appealing to "intelligent hedonism" for just enough self-discipline necessary to maintain a mediocre morality.—*reviewed by Lycurgus M. Starkey, Jr.*

CALENDAR

Christian social relations events on the national, regional and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.

Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to the CONTACT editor.

July

28-31—South Central Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Western Methodist Assembly, Mt. Sequoyah, Fayetteville, Ark.

September

15-17—Southeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

22-25—Western Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Portland, Ore.

29-Oct. 1—North Central Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, Chicago, Ill.

October

27-29—Northeastern Regional Briefing Conference on Christian Social Relations, The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Cresco, Pa.

MISCELLANY

The General Board of Social and Economic Relations has the following resources. Write the board for sample copies.

Economic Indicators, $2 a year, gives the trend of economic life in the United States on an up-to-the-minute basis on production, distribution, industrial relations, wages and employment.

The Wall Street Journal, $20 a year, is a daily newspaper, conservative in editorial point of view, but accurate. It contains the best comprehensive discussion of the stockmarket, the latest trends in corporate activity, the development of products and new business, and information on a wide variety of subjects which are necessary to an understanding of the economic life in the United States.

Labor Publications which give the point of view of the labor unions are: *International Labor Organization News, UAW Solidarity, AFL-CIO News, Journal of Labor, IUD Factsheet, Labor Relations Letter* of the Chamber of Commerce, *News and Views* of the Ohio *AFL-CIO; News* from UAW.

The Harvard Business Review, $8 a year. This has an objective analysis of the United States and international economic life. It is nonpartisan and provides advanced thinking about our economy that churchmen could well use in their discussions.

The Council on Consumer Information, $2 a year, deals with consumer problems, new products and distribution. This aspect of economic life is in many cases the bottle neck in the economy.

Announcing . . .

1959 REGIONAL BRIEFING CONFERENCE

for Christian Social Relations Leaders

South Central • July 28-31, 1959 • Mt. Sequoyah, Ark.

Chairman—Dr. Lemuel Fenn, Tulsa, Okla.

Registrar—Dr. Paul Womeldorf, 809 Colcord Bldg. Oklahoma City 2, Okla.

Staff Coordinator—Dr. Carl Soule

Southeastern • Sept. 15-17, 1959 • Lake Junaluska, N.C.

Chairman—Rev. Robert Wilcox, Maryville, Tenn.

Register—Rev. Robert Regan, Jr. 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

Western • Sept. 22-24, 1959 • Portland, Ore.

Chairman—Dr. Dillon Throckmorton, Tulare, Calif.

Registrar—Mrs. John Paul Stone, 4661—59th St., San Diego 15, Calif.

Staff Coordinator—Rev. Carl Soule

North Central • Sept. 28-Oct. 1, 1959 • Chicago, Ill.

Chairman—Rev. Bruce Wendt, Dayton, Ohio

Registrar—Rev. Emerson Smith, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

Staff Coordinator—Rev. Robert Regan, Jr.

Northeastern • Oct. 27-29, 1959 • Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

Chairman—Rev. Newell Booth, Jr., Arlington, Mass.

Registrar—Rev. Clarence Conover, 220 Wyoming Avenue, Audubon, N. J.

Staff Coordinator—Rev. Emerson Smith

Who are they for?

Bishops and District Superintendents

Conference chairmen and members of Boards of Temperence

Conference chairmen and members of Boards of World Peace

Conference chairmen and members of Boards of Social and Economic Relations

Conference chairmen and members of Boards of Christian Social Relations

District directors or secretaries in the areas of temperence, world peace, social and economic relations and Christian social relations

Key leaders in other conference boards and agencies of the church

Conference of district secretaries of Christian Social Relations in the Woman's Society of Christian Service

Conference and district directors of adult work of the Board of Education

A Limited number if chairmen of commissions on Christian social relations in local churches

What do they do?

Help leaders do a better job of administration

Help leaders know more about the issues in Christian social relations

Give leaders a sense of fellowship with others in their religion

What kind of program?

Opportunities for discussion and sharing

Lectures and panels involving key national leaders

Audio-visual previews

Literature displays

General sessions for all covering major issues in the several fields and specialized training in temperence, world peace, and social and economic relations section

Who are the leaders?

Nationally known specialists and political leaders in areas of importance

Staff members of the general boards concerned

Recognized leaders in each region

Send this blank to ***Contact****, 100 Maryland Avenue Northeast, Washington 2, D.C.*

Yes, I want to come! Send me more information.

Name _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____

Position in the Church _____

Region _____

I prefer to be in the temperence section ☐ world peace section ☐

social and economic relations section ☐